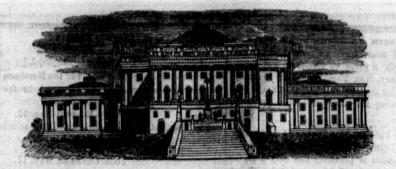
American



Telegraph.

VOL. I.-NO. 205.

WASHINGTON: TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 18, 1851.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to African Colonization and Civilization,

to Literature and General Intelligence.

year, payable in advance.

Postmasters or others, who may be pleased to act as voluntary agents, will be responsible to those who may pay over to them subscriptions; and to the order of such agents, or to any who may make remittances for the Christian Statesman, it will be supplied on the following

terms:

Single copy for one year - \$2 00

Single copy for six months - 1 00

Three copies for one year - 5 00

Six copies for one year - 10 00

Twenty copies for one year - 30 00

Twenty copies for six months - 15 00

The first number of this paper may be expected to appear early in August, and it is desired that those who are disposed to further its great objects, by their patronage, should indicate their wishes before that time. Orders and communications, addressed (post paid) to Gurley & Goodloe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GURLEY,

Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly recommen the Christian Statesman to the patronage of the friends of African Colonization throughout the United States. June 16— W. McLAIN, Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

PRICE 2 CENTS.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, On 7th st., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall BY CONNOLLY, WIMER & McGILL, At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will be furnished regularly for ten cents per week, payable weekly. 43 To mail subscribers, \$5 a year; \$2 50 for six months; \$1 25 for three months; 50 cents a month No paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and discon-tinued when the term paid for expires.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Half square, (6 lines or less,) four insertions. . . \$1 00 square, 1 or 3 ins. . \$1 00 1 do 2 months . 7 00 do 1 week . . 1 75 1 do 2 months . 10 00 do 2 weeks . 2 75 1 do 6 months . 16 00 square, 1 month. . 4 00 I do 1 year . . 30 00 t square, 1 month... 4 00 I do 1 year 30 of Twelve lines (or over six) make a square—longer advertisements in exact proportion.

Advantszas will please endeavor to send in their favor before 11 o'clock, if possible.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Term commences March 4, 1851, and terminates March 4, 1853. ssion opens on Monday, December 1, 1851.

SENATE. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. Since the admission of California, there are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators. The Senators who held over from the 4th of last March were forty-one, viz: eighteen Whigs and twenty-three Democrats. Of the twenty-one new Senators, three are yet to be elected from the following States:

California—Legislature Democratic.
Connecticut—Legislature to be chosen in

Tennessee—Legislature Whig.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT. Whigs in italic; Democrats in roman—those marked F. S. are Free-soilers or Abolitionists; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State

Rights men.	chose	erected an noutlier of	
	krm	7	erm
ALABAMA. 20		MICHIGAN. Ex	pire
Jeremiah Clemens -	1853	Alpheus Felch	
	1855	Lewis Cass	18
Wm. R. King (S. R.) -	Toon	MISSOURI.	***
ARKANSAS.	1010	David R. Atchison -	18
Wm. K. Sebastian -	1853		
Solon Borland	1855	Henry S. Geyer	18
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	-
Truman Smith	1855	John P. Hale (F.S.) -	18
	1857	Moses Norris, jr	18
CALIFORNIA.		NEW YORK.	225
Wm. M. Gwin	1855	Wm. H. Seward (F.S.)	18
	1857	Hamilton Fish	18
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
Presley Spruance	1855	Jacob W. Miller	18
James A. Bayard	1857	Robert F. Stockton -	18
PLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	177
Jackson Morton	1855	Willie P. Mangum -	18
Stephen R. Mallory -	1857	George E. Badger	18
GRORGIA.	2001	оніо.	-
John M. Berrien	1853	Salmon P. Chase(F.S.)	18
Wm. C. Dawson	1855	Benjamin F. Wade -	18
	1000	PENNSYLVANIA.	*0
INDIANA.	-		18
James Whitcomb	1855	James Cooper	18
Jesse D. Bright	1857	Richard Brodhead, jr.	10
ILLINOIS.	7,7,11	RHODE ISLAND.	-
Stephen A. Douglas -	1853	John H. Clarke	18
James Shields	1855	Charles T. James	18
10WA.	Bacch	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
George W. Jones	1853	R. B. Rhett (8.R.)	18
Augustus C. Dodge -	1855	A. P. Butler (S.R.) -	18
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	331
Joseph R. Underwood	1853	John Bell	18
Henry Clay	1855		18
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Sol. U. Downs (U.) -	1853	Sam Houston	18
Pierre Soule (S.R.) -	1855	Thomas J. Rusk	18
MAINE.		VERMONT.	115
Jas. W. Bradbury -	1853	William Upham	18
Hannibal Hamlin -	1857	Solomon Foots	18
MASSACHUSETTS.	1001	VIRGINIA.	100
John Davis	1853	R. M. T. Hunter (S.R.)	18
Chas. Sumner (F.S.) -	1857	Jas. M. Mason (S.R.)	18

Of the members elect, and those holding over, thirty-four are Democrats, twenty-one are Whigs, and four Free-sollers. Of the soilers, Hale and Seward were elected by a union of Whigs and Free-soilers; Sumner and Chase were elected by Democrats and Freesoilers combined. Dodge, (Democrat,) of Wisconsin; Fish, (Whig,) of New York; Foote, (Whig,) of Vermont; and Wade, (Whig,) of Ohio, are also put down by some as Free-soilers.

міязіззігрі. Недгу S. Foote (U.) - 1853 Jefferson Davis (S.R.) 1857

Messrs. Foote and Davis, of Mississippi, have resigned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House consists of two hundred and thirty-three members and four Territorial delegates. These delegates, however, have no vote. Annexed are the names of the

MEMBERS ELECT. 1 John Bragg, (S.R.) 5 George S. Houston

2 James Abercrombie	O W. R. W. CODD
3 Samp. W. Harris, (S. R.)	7 Alex. White
4 William R. Smith	
	INBAB.
The second secon	
1 Robt. W. Johnson, (S. R.)
	CTICUT.
The second of the property of the second of	3 C. F. Cleveland
1 Charles Chapman	
2 C. M. Ingersoll	4 O. S. Seymour
CALIF	ORNIA.
1 Edward P. Marshall	2 - McCorkle
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	The second secon
	WARE.
1 George R. Riddle	
FLO	RIDA.
1 Edward C. Cabell	
	BGIA.
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
1 J W. Jackson, (S. R.)	5 E. W. Chastain,
2 James Johnson, (U.)	6 Junius Hillyer,
3 David J. Bailey, (S. R.)	7 A. H. Stephens, (

4 Charles Murphy, (U.) 8 Robert Toombs, (U.) 1 James Lockbart
2 Cyrus L. Dunham
3 John L. Robinson
4 Samuel W. Parker
5 Thomas A. Hendrich William H. Bissell Willis Allen 1 Lincoln L. Clark 2 Bernhardt Henn

1 Linn Boyd 2 Benj. E. Grey 3 Fresley Ewing 4 William T. Wood 5 James Stone 3 Alex. G. Penn, (S. R.) 4 Isaac E. Morse (S. R.)

MASSACHUSETTS. 6 George T. Davis
7 John Z. Goodrich
8 Horace Mann, (F. S.)
9 Orin Fowler
10 Zeno Scudder William Appleton Robt. Rantoul, jr., (F.S.) James H. Duncan

MARYLAND.
4 Thomas Y. Welsh
5 Alexander Evans
6 Joseph S. Outtenau

MICHIGAN.
3 James I. Conger

3 Wm. McWillie, (S. R.) 4 A. B. Dawson, (U.)

* H. H. Sibley, (del.) 1 Amos Tuck, (F. S.) 2 Charles H. Peaslee

4 Harry Hiddard

FORK.

18 Preston King (F. S.)

19 Willard Iya.

20 Timothy Jenkins

21 William W. Snow

22 Henry Bennett

23 Leander Babcock

24 Daniel T. Jones

25 Thomas Y. How, jr.

26 H. S. Walbridge

27 William A. Sackett

28 Ab. M. Schermerhorn

29 Jedediah Hosford

30 Reuben Robie

31 Frederick S. Murtin

32 S. G. Haven

33 Aug. P. Hascall

34 Lorenzo Burrows

PRASEY. 1 John G. Floyd
2 Obadiah Bowne
3 Emanuel B. Hart
4 J. H. Hobart Haws
5 George Briggs
5 James Brooks
6 Gilbert Dean
9 William Murray
10 Martius Schoonmaker
11 Josiah Sutherland, jr.
12 David L. Saymour

NORTH
1 T.L. Clingman, (S. R.)
2 Joseph P. Culdwell
3 Alfred Dockery
4 James T. Morchead
5 A. W. Venable, (S. R.) *R. W. Weightman, (del.)

1 David T. Disney
2 L. D. Campbell, (F. S.)
3 Hiram Bell
4 Benjamin Stanton
5 Alfred P. Egerton
6 Frederick Green
7 E. M. Ellsbury
8 John L. Taylor
9 Edson B. Olds
10 Charles Sweetser
II George H. Busby 10.

12 John Welsh

13 James M. Gaylord

14 Alexander Harper

15 William F. Hunter

16 John Johnson

17 Joseph Cable

18 David K. Cartter

19 Eben Newton, (F. S.)

20 J. R. Giddings, (F. S.)

21 N. S. Townsend

* Joseph Lane, (del.)

1 Thomas B. Floren
2 Joseph R. Chandle
3 Henry D. Moore
4 John Robbins, jr.
6 John McNair
6 Thomas Ross
7 John A. Morrison
8 Thaddeus Stevens
9 J. Glancy Jones
9 Miles M. Dimmick
Henry M. Puller PENNSTUAMA.

1 Thomas B. Florence
2 Joseph R. Chandler
3 Henry D. Moore
4 John Robbins, jr.
5 John McNair
5 John A. Morrison
8 Thaddeus Stevens
9 J. Glancy Jones
10 Miles M. Dimmick
11 Henry M. Fuller
22 John H. Walker
12 Galushs A. Grow (F. S.)
24 Alfred Gillmore
BRIODE ISLAND. PENNSYLVANIA. 2 Benjamin H. Thurston 1 George E. King

1 Daniel Wallace, (S. R.) 5 Arm 2 James L. Orr, (S. R.) 6 Will 3 J. A. Woodward, (S. R.) 7 Wm. 4 James McQueen, (S. R.) 5 Armistead Burt, (S. R.) 6 William Aiken, (S. R.) 7 Wm. F. Colcock, (S. R.) 1 Andrew Johnson 2 Albert G. Watkins 3 Wm. M. Churchwell 4 John H. Savage 5 George W. Jones 6 Wm. H. Polk ESSEL.

7 Meredith P. Gentry

8 William Cullom

9 Isham G. Harris

10 Fred. P. Stanton

11 Christopher H. William

1 Richardson Scurry, (U.) 2 Volney E. Howard, (U.)

*John M. Bernhisel, (U.) 1 John S. Millson, (S. R.)
2 R. Kidder Meade, (S. R.)
3 Thos. H. Averett, (S. R.)
4 Thos. S. Bocock, (S. R.)
5 Paulus Powell, (S. R.)
6 John S. Caskie, (S. R.)
7 Thomas H. Bayly, (U.)
8 A. R. Holladsy, (S. R.) 9 James F. Strother
10 Charles J. Fuulkner
11 John Letcher, (U.)
12 H. Edmondson, (U.)
13 F. B. McMullen, (U.)
14 J.M. H. Beale, (U.)
15 Geo. W. Thompson, (U.)

1 Charles Durkee, (F. S.) 2 Benj. C. Eastman 3 James D. Doty, (F. S.)

*Delegates from the Territories

Democratic gain '- -

lowing is the result thus far:

Democratic States-20.

Connecticut, do
Delaware, do
Georgia, do
Illinois, do
Indiana, do
Loudsiana, do
Loudsiana, do
Maine, do
Mississippi, do
New Jersey, do
Ohio, do
Pennsylvania do
South Carolina, (Secession.)
Texas, (Union.)
Texase, do

Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin,

A majority of the House is Democrats elected Southern rights men (21 Democrats and 1 Whig) Free-soliers

occurs in case the Presidential election is re

STIMSON & CO.'S

New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express,

CONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible of a presses between the principal towns in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohlo, Illinois, the Western States generally, the Masissippi and Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.

Alabama river (www., and the prominent places in weor-gia and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight, trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of the country to the other, and between the most remote

points.

From our many years' experience in the express business, while connected with Messrs. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New York community.) we feel assured that we shall never case to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewellers, bankers, and merchants generally.

ters, bankers, and merchants generally.
We beg leave to call attention to our California Express
from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans,
and Mobile.
Officer: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and
19 Wall street, New York.

RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES. 1850-'51. Whig. Dem. Whig. -1848.

143

115 118

Whig States-7.

Divided-4.

Florida, Missouri, Massachusetts, Michigan, Maryland, North Carolina,

Kentucky, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island.

low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, vis:

The London Quarterly Review,
The Edindon Review,
The Edindon Review,
The Edindon Review,
The Edindon Review,
The Westminster Review,
and Edindon Lory, Whig, and Radical; "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last greatectesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge. It was originally edited by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERM 8:

For any one of the four Reviews, 43 00 per annum. TERMS:

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per annum. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 For any three, do 5 00 For any three, 8 00 For all four of the Reviews, \$ 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00 For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

Framittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid or franked, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

79 Fulton street, New York.

mar 24—

Entrance 54 Gold st.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE
A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 15th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.

Having made various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissuits, the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several years past in this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to

SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary.

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia. THE PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. With regard to the vote by States, which only ferred to the House of Representatives, the fol-

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water sarried off by drains under ground.

well as into the main building, and all the waste water sarried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of east iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the waterworks is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty-feet, and can be varied in size from haif an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the vising douche (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination. mar 24—

SHEPPARD & VAN HABLINGEN, No. 274 Chesnut Street, above Tenth, Philadelphia, have just received per steamer splendid Table and Piano Covers, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Moreens, and Worsted Damasks.

mar 24—

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH A Story for Youth.

[Not to be continued.] THE undersigned propose to publish, in the City of Washington, a weekly newspaper, bearing the above title, and dedicated to a sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topics of a high and general interest to their country and mankind. They will endeavor to impress upon the People and Government of the United States and of the several States the importance of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, the free people of color of this country, and such as may become free. They will communicate to the public all important information they may obtain in regard to the Geography, Exploration, Resources, Commerce and Population of Africa; the state of the Slave Trade, and the measures best adapted for its suppression; and will enforce the duty of union among all Christian denominations in efforts to diffuse the knowledge of our Arts, Liberty, and Christianity, among the barbarous people of that Continent.

They will aim to render the journal an instructive and useful Family Newspaper, and to secure for its columns, as the public favor shall enable them, contributions, literary and scientific, of decided merit. A young man, whose father was in easy cirtances, was desirous of learning the printing business. His father assented, on condition that he should board at home, and pay weekly for his board, out of the avails of his special perquisites during his apprenticeship. The young man thought this rather hard; but when he was of age, and master of his trade, his fa-ther said: "Here, my son, is the money paid to me for board during your apprenticeship. I never intended to keep it, but have retained it for your use, and with it I give you as much more as will enable you to commence your busi-

ness.' The wisdom of the old man was apparent to the son, for while his fellows had contracted bad as the public never same enable teach, contributions, five-rary and scientific, of decided merit.

The Christian Stateshan will be of the size of the Home Journal or National Era, and exceed in size the Intelligence or the Union of this city; and, with but few advertisements, will be nearly filled with matter designed habits in the expenditure of similar perquisites, and were now pennyless and in vice, he was enabled to commence his business respectably; and he now stands at the head of the publishers to be of interest to its readers.

It will be printed with new type, on fine white paper, and, in mechanical execution, be equal to the best newsin this country, while most of his former com panions are poor, vicious and degraded.

[From the Republic of this morning.] The Visiting Firemen.

The United States Hose Company arrived from Philadelphia last night in the seven o'clock train of cars. They were received at the railroad station by the Franklin Fire Company, (whose guests they are,) the Perseverance, the delegation of the Washington Hose Company, the Anacostia, Columbia, and Northern Liberties, and escorted to their quarters, the Mansion House. The procession, with torches blazing and music playing, took the line of Pennsylvania avenue, the bells of the Perseverance and Frankin engine-houses ringing during their march. Upon their arrival at their quarters they were welcomed by Mayor Lenox in an eloquent and appropriate speech; after which they retired to the Mansion House, and partook of an elegant

loe, will receive immediate attention.

R. R. GURLEY,
D. R. GODDLOE.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington, June 11, 1851.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held on the 10th instant, the Secretary laid before the Committee the Prospectus of a newspaper, to be called the Christian Statesman, and to be devoted "to sound morality in Politics, to the Union of the States, to the cause of African Colonization and Civilization, and to all topies of a high and general interest to their country"—to be published in this city, by the Rev. R. R. Gurley and D. R. Goodloe; after the reading of which, it was supper which had been prepared for them by the Franklin Company.

The United States Hose members made a fine appearance, and number upwards of fifty-five. ey met with a warm welcome from their

Washington brethren. Their apparatus was placed in the Franklin

The Franklin gave their visiters a splendid ball at Jackson Hall, where the festivities were continued until a late hour. This afternoon the Franklin will dine their Philadelphia and many other invited guests.

To-morrow morning the Philadelphia fireen, accompanied by the Franklin and members of the other companies, will leave this city for Baltimore, there to unite in the general firemen's procession. We learn that upwards of twenty-one delegations of companies, and en-tire companies, from a distance, will be present. The preparations for such a display are represented to be extensive.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

AND THE

BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

WING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet;" the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a correct and connected account of all the important political events of the Old World, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERIX REVIEW, Yesterday morning Messrs. Francis Weist, John Philbin, Thomas McCollough, Justes Weak-ley, Samuel B. Park, William Doughten, Charles Long, Hiram Stimmel, Robert Miller, Robert Selfredge, John M. Justis, Daniel Yates, and Thomas McCarty, a committee from the Washington Hose Company of Philadelphia, arrived in this city by the 11 o'clock train of cars, and were received by a number of their brother firemen of Washington, and escorted to their quarters-Allen's Empire House. As we have heretofore stated, the object of their mission was to present a silver trumpet to the Perseverance Fire Company, by whom the Philadelphia Com-pany was hospitably entertained some months

> The ceremony took place yesterday evening, at six o'clock, in the hall of the Perseverance Fire Company, in the presence of a large num-

> ber of firemen and other citizens.
>
> After music by Marsoletti's Light Infantry band, the president of the Perseverance, Mr. G. S. Gideon, stated that they had assembled to receive a silver fire-horn from their friends, the Washington Hose Company of Philadelphia,

> Colonel Weist, the chairman of the delegation, said that he had been deputed by the dele gation to act as their organ on this interesting occasion. He felt honored in not only being thus designated, but in addressing Washington firemen, and kindred spirits. It was well known that this was only a renewal of old acquaintance—a meeting again together—which, he was sure, must indeed be to all in the highest degree pleasant; for nothing was more gratifying than to have those we esteem around us, awakening in the heart the reminiscences

> of bygone days.
>
> It is delightful, at all times, to be in the comany of those whose feelings are congenial with our own. There is in almost every other society, no matter how much it may profess charity and benevolence, an undertone of selfinterest, speaking in a general sense; but with firemen it is the reverse; they are actuated by pure feelings of philanthropy. Awakened from their slumbers by the startling fire-bell, they hasten to the blazing scene; and regardless of personal comfort, and at the sacrifice of health, strive to save the property in which they have no direct interest. Gratitude does not always follow their well-directed efforts, and not unfrequently they are stigmatized as undeserving of the common respect of mankind. It is true that sometimes individuals, forgetful of their own self-respect, swerve from the path of rectitude; but for this it is unkind that the firemen should be denounced. However, they rush to the performance of their work, conscious, when the danger and the excitement is over, that they have acted well their part.

> But, gentlemen, said Colonel Weist, you, like ourselves, are associated for good and noble purposes, and have participated in similar acts of benevolence. However we may be traduced,

have performed our duty.

The object of the visit of the delegation of ance, a small token of their warm regard, as an acknowledgment of the hospitalities heretofore extended. No doubt, when they look upon it, in future time, they will think of those "far awa." Other remarks were made by Col. Weist, who, in conclusion, placed in the hands of the president of the Perseverance Fire Com-pany the beautiful fire-horn. It is of solid sitver, weighing thirty-three ounces, and cost about one hundred and fifty dollars. The ornamental work is exceedingly chaste and beau-tiful. A splendid fac simile of the Capitol at Washington is engraved upon it. On the band, hands, in order that the judges should decide near the mouthpiece, is cast "The Union, now all the questions and dismiss the bill finally, to and forever;" and upon the other is engraved "Presented by the Washington Hose Company of Philadelphia to the Perseverance Fire Com-pany of Washington, November 17, 1851."

The remarks were received with loud and ong-continued applause, and music by the band. Mr. George S. Gideon, the president of the Perseverance Fire Company, then spoke subtantially as follows:

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Com-Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee of the Washington Hose Company of Philadelphia: To me has been assigned the pleasing duty of receiving, on the part of the Perseverance Fire Company, this beautiful and valuable present, which the company represented by you have thought proper to offer as an evidence of their appreciation of the hospitalities extended to them by the Perseverance during their visit some months since to this city. On that occasion we did no more than duty

On that occasion we did no more than duty required, and hence we fear that you have esteemed too highly our humble efforts to render pleasant, as we earnestly desired, your brief so-journ in our midst. Your company, gentlemen, had peculiar claims on us; its designation—THE WASHINGTON—whilst it ever awakens patriotic emotions, reminds us that this citytropolis of the Union, our home—bears the same illustrious and honored name.

You come, gentlemen, from a city hallowed by many associations connected with our country's early history. There it was that our fore-fathers declared American independence and framed the Constitution—the engine of our re-publican Government, which was then so well constructed that it is hoped it will ever continue to send forth a pure stream of friendship, which shall suppress not only the flames, but the sparks of civil commotion whenever they may arise in our beloved country, and insure the fulfilment of the motto you have so appropriately chosen-"The Union, now and forever."

But, gentlemen, I need not dwell on this familiar subject, nor detain you longer than to re-peat that we most heartily welcome you as representatives of a portion of the Fire Department of Philadelphia, and request that you will con-vey to the members of the Washington Hose Company of that city the warmest thanks of their brethren of the Perseverance for the handsome gift this night presented. And we assure you that we will not only appreciate it on account of the cherished donors, but will endeavor to keep the links of friendship which bind us as bright as is now this trumpet's pure and polished

Applause and music by the band succeeded, and then cheers were given by the Perseverance members in compliment to their guests, which were thrice repeated in response by the dele-

A line was subsequently formed, and, joining the Franklin Fire Company and other firemen, it moved to the railroad station, there to participate in the reception of the guests of the Franklin—the United States Hose Company of Philadelphia.

The Perseverance Fire Company gave the delegation of the Philadelphia Hose Company a supper, at nine o'clock, served up in the best style of Allen, at his Empire House. Here Mr. Gideon presided, assisted by Mr. Silas H. gine Company; Mr. ————, President of the Philadelphia U. S. Hose Company; Mr. John H. Sessford, President of the Franklin Fire ompany of this city, &c. Mirth and good feeling prevailed at the board, and at a sea able hour the company separated, some to re-turn to their homes, and others to unite in the pleasures of the ball given by the Franklin

We learn that the fire-horn will be on exhibition for a few days at the jewelry store of the Messrs. Galt, Pennsylvania avenue.

Kosciusko Case.

was so fully argued at the last term of the Court, was decided yesterday in favor of the sureties of the late George Bomford, his administrator de Leon, and the other among the mountains of bonis non, and, as to them, against the parties claiming to be the next of kin of Kosciusko.

Morsell, J., delivered an able and elaborate ppinion, concluding with an order that the bill be dismissed as to the sureties, but retained as account of the assets of his estate, should the

Dunlop, J., concurring entirely with his brother judge in the views expressed by him, de-livered, at his request, a separate opinion upon one of the points in the cause.

We understand that the counsel concerned for the sureties have requested a copy of the Court's opinion for publication in this important and nteresting o

Counsel for the complainants, Tochman and

Redin, Marbury and Coxe for the sureties. [Communicated.]

In the case which was argued last July before the Circuit Court of this District sitting in Chancery, its Judges, Hons. Morsell and Dunlap, delivered their opinion yesterday, discharging the sureties of Colonel Bomford, deceased, and administrator de bonis non of Kosciusko's scarcity of wood in many parts, especially estate, from all liability for the wastes which Bomford committed in his life-time. Two grounds have been assigned in support of this decision—lst, that Lear the first administrator of the tropics; the heat of the summer in many decision—1st. that Lear, the first administrator parts is oppressive, but the winters are mild of Kosciusko's estate, having turned into money and pleasant; neither ice nor frost are seen, the original assets and re-invested the same and vegetation blooms green and fresh all the in other stocks, Bomford had no right to take year. The domestic animals are never housed, but live constantly out of doors grazing upon possession thereof in the capacity of administrator de bonis non of that estate. 2d. That the act of Congress of 1846, under the authority of which the heirs of Kosciusko obtain-ed from Bomford the new bonds of administra-tion in 1847, does not act retrospectively so as tion in 1847, does not act retrospectively so as we have the satisfaction of knowing that we to bind the sureties for the wastes which Bom-have performed our duty.

No decision has been given as to the title of the Washington Hose Company was to present the heirship of the heirs of Kosciusko, until to their friends, the members of the Perseverthe administrator of Bomford's estate (Bayard H. Smith) shall account before the Auditor for such assets of Kosciusko's estate as might have and fifty thousand, who live for the most part come into his hands upon the death of Bom-

ford. The judges expressed great regret that the imperfection of the law exposes the heirs of Kosciusko to evident loss of the whole fund; but they said this is the fault of the legislature, and not of the court.

We understand that the counsel of the heirs will admit the averment of Mr. Smith, that no assets of Kosciusko's estate came into his hands, in order that the judges should decide enable the heris to take up the whole case before the Supreme Court of the United States, which they cannot do until the whole bill is dis-

posed of.

SONG FOR LABOR.

The workshop must be crawded
That the palace may be bright
If the ploughman did not plough
Then the poet could not write.
Then let every toil be hallowed
That man performs for man,
And have its share of honor
In the universal plan.

See! light darts down from heaven,
And enters where it may;
The eyes of all earth's people
Are cheered with one bright day.
And let the mind's true sunshine
Be spread o'er earth as free,
And fill the souls of men
As the waters fill the sen.

Ye men who hold the pen, Rise like a band inspired; And, poets, let your lyrics With hopes for man be fired; Till the earth becomes a temple, And every human heart Shall join in one great service, Each happy in his part.

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.] The Valley of the Sierra Madre. BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

[Concluded.] The third and last State to be embraced in this new republic of the Sierra Madre is that of San Luis Potosi, in the southwestern part, with a capital of the same name, containing a population of forty thousand inhabitants. San Louis is on the main road from the northern provinces to the city of Mexico, and is the seat of rich silver mines. Charoas and Nuevo Santander, each with a population of three thousand, are the only towns of any note besides the

The face of the country is diversified with mountain and plain. The principal ridge is the Sierra Madre chain, which runs across the northern part of Tamaulipas and the middle of Nuevo Leon until it unites with the western barrier beyond Monterey. There are several ridges and spurs in the southern part of Tamaulipas, but none of them of any great height or extent. The southern and western parts of San Luis are quite mountainous, but the eastern and middle are more level. In the souththese mountains is not very accurately known; the western barrier varies from three to six thousand feet, and the chain which extends across Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon rises up to an elevation of about four thousand feet above the level of the sea.

This region is, generally speaking, very level, and in the central part a person can travel for days and scarcely find any elevation above the surface. These plains or prairies stretch out to a great distance; some of them are quite barren, and without water for miles, except what is found in the wells and stagnant pools and the road side. This general scarcity of water will always prove a great drawback upon its agricultural improvement; it has few rivers, and some years there will be no rain for a period of several months. To supply the defi-Hill. Among the company present were his honor Walter Lenox, esq., Mayor; R. Wallack, esq., U. S. Marshal of the District; John Y. Bryant, President of the Northern Liberty Engine Company; Mr. —————, President of ditches cut for that purpose. Among the rivers which water this region of country, the following are the principal ones: The Rio Grande, which forms part of the eastern boundary, and which is navigable for steamboats for five or six hundred miles; the Salado, a branch of the Rio Grande, which runs through the northern part of the State of Neuvo Leon; and the Alamo, and the San Juan, two inconsiderable streams, which flow through part of the same State, and also empty into the Rio Grande—one at Mier, and the other at Camargo.

Further to the south is the Rio del Tigre and a small nameless river, both of which run CIRCUIT COURT.—The Kosciusko cause, which through Tamaulipas, and the gulf; the Santander, a more considerable stream, formed by two large branches, one of which rises in Nuevo be made navigable, I do not know; but from the country it flows through, I should suppose it to be too rapid and too much choked up with sand to be made of much service to commerce. to the administrator of Col. Bomford, for an Another small river, the name of which I do account of the assets of his estate, should the not remember, and the Panuco, make up the complainants desire such an account to be streams which water the valley of the Sierra Madre. The coast is very dangerous to ship-ping during the winter months: furious northers prevail, and many vessels are annually driven ashore and lost. There are no harbors, and the small bays and the mouths of the rivers which might afford some shelter to the ship-ping are obstructed by bars of sand, which render an entrance into them both difficult and dangerous. The only port of entrance besides Matamoros is Tampieo, which, though included within the limits of the contemplated new republic, is in the State of Vera Cruz. It is favorably situated for commerce, and has considerable trade with foreign countries.

The soil, in some parts, is as fine as any on the continent of North America, and will produce all kinds of crops in abundance, with little cultivation. It is well adapted for a grazing country, and vast herds of cattle and sheep can be raised at very little expense. There is a the rich pasturage. The principal productions are corn, barley, wheat, beef, sugar-cane, and can be produced for exportation; and hides, also, would form quite an article of commerce. The mutton of that region is among the finest in the world, and the woods are filled with game of all kinds. The inhabitants number about four hundred

in the country, quietly tending their flocks or cultivating their fields—they are called Ran-cheros. They are an active, hardy race of men, and under good government would make quiet and industrious citizens. Such is a brief description of the Valley of the Sierra Madre, towards which the attention of the country is being drawn. For many years the people have been groaning under the tyranny and misrule of Mexico, until they have grown weary of the yoke they bear, and now desire to throw it off. Sooner or later that region of country will be wrested from Mexico, and formed into a sep-arate government, with republican institutions, and ultimately will be received into the American Union, and swell the number of our States.